

INTIMATIONS.

1887. NOW READY. 1887

THE

CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1887.

With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

(TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ISSUE)

COMPLETED WITH APPENDIX, PLANS, &c., &c.,

Royal 8vo, pp. 1,156...\$3.00.

SMALLER EDITION, Royal 8vo, pp. 776...\$3.00.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again much increased in bulk.

NOTICE.

GARDEN SEEDS.

SEASON 1887-88.

THE following SEEDS required for Sowing in August and September can now be supplied, viz.—

CELERIUM. CYCLAMEN.

CINEARIA.

OUR FIRST SHIPMENT OF ASSORTED VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS IS EXPECTED SOON,

Catalogues will be supplied FREE OR CHARGE on and after the 30th instant.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1887. 122

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Comments on editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not desired for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

TELEPHONE No. 12.

BIRTH.

At Manila, on the 21st August, the wife of C. H. GUNNELL, of a son. [1887]

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 29TH, 1887.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council on Friday, a rather lively discussion took place with reference to a proposal to constitute what will virtually amount to a ring of Government contractors to carry out drainage work in private houses. The intention of forming such a ring was of course disclaimed, but what is important is not the intentions of the framers of the Bill but the actual wording of the measure. The clause in question originally stood as follows:—

"All works connected with the construction, disconnection, trapping, and ventilating of house-drains, shall be carried out at the cost and charges of the owner of the house, either by the Board or by persons approved of by the Board under the supervision of the latter." The Hon. A. P. MacEwan, on behalf of the landlords, especially the Chinese landlords, objected strongly to the phrase "or by persons approved of by the Board" on the ground that such a system might lead to a great deal of corruption and the establishment of monopolies for the benefit of a few contractors. That this fear was well founded may be gathered from a remark made by the Acting Attorney-General:—"If the landlord could provide a respectable contractor who offered every guarantee he did not think the Board would reject him unless for very good reasons." The hon. gentleman, it will be observed, will not venture on the positive assertion that a respectable contractor would not be rejected even without good reason; but it is clear that he anticipates there might exist good reasons for rejecting such a man.

The idea, it appears, was that a list should be kept of contractors approved by the Board, but when the objection was taken, the Surveyor-General, who spoke more positively than the Acting Attorney-General, said that, provided a man were an honest contractor known to the Board, there would be no objection to his doing work of the kind in question, even though he had not been placed on the list. This list, it seems, was intended to include "honest contractors," presumably all honest contractors, and the Sanitary Board was to perform the delicate duty of making the selection. How the test was to be applied does not appear, but it had been distinctly decided by the Board, "after much consideration," that there should be such a list, and that, inferentially, all contractors not on the list were to be considered dishonest. Mr. Foxes also explains the reason on which the Board acted. It was impossible, he said, for the Board to exercise supervision over the many houses under construction at one time, as the officers of the Board were limited in number, and therefore they wanted a list of "honest contractors" who could be trusted to do the work.

The clause itself provides that the work is to be done under supervision even when the men on the list are employed; but it would seem that the intention was practically to leave them un supervised, the very reason for preparing such a list being that it was impossible to exercise supervision over all the houses in course of construction at one time.

It is not often that we have occasion to differ from Mr. Foxes, but on this occasion the hon. gentleman seems to have got very far out of the proper track. To trust to the honesty of contractors without supervision would be to lean on a very rotten support. With regard to men not on the list, Mr. Foxes was most anxious to retain supervision, which he regarded as absolutely indispensable in their case. The public however, will hardly be disposed to make this wide distinction between those contractors who are on the list and those who are not. There ought to be supervision in all cases without exception. If the Sanitary staff is not sufficient for the purpose, and the Board will not trust to the supervision of the landlords, then the staff must be increased. If the landlords are so little to be trusted we should think that contractors—those who have the good fortune to find themselves on the list—must be even less so. The difficulty raised by Mr. MacEwan might have been by striking out the words "by persons approved of

by the Board," making the clause read:—"All works... shall be carried out at the cost and charges of the owner of the house, either by the Board or under the supervision of the Board." The amendment made, however, on the suggestion of the Acting Chief Justice, was to add the words "or to the satisfaction of the Board," which will admit of construction without supervision but subject to inspection after completion and when defects may have been covered up. An invariable system of supervision, but allowing the property owner to make his own terms with his own contractor, would be much more satisfactory. The setting up of a number of men as Government contractors "approved of by the Board" is highly objectionable, and it would be well if the clause were re-committed with a view to further amendment. The matter is more important than might appear on a cursory glance. The Public Works Department a few years ago came triumphantly out of a searching inquiry into its honesty, but if the members are above corruption it is not because they are not subjected to temptation. If contractors are to be divided into inside and outside men, the former possessing real or fancied advantages over the latter, we may be sure that they will not be slow to conciliate the officers on whose reports the Sanitary Board will have to decide whether a man is to be ticked as "an honest contractor" or not. The members of the Board cannot themselves be expected to have any personal knowledge of the contractors, so that the decision will really rest with the officers. The clause as it is at present stands affords a palpable opportunity for corruption, whereas it is the business of the Legislature to close as far as possible every loophole for anything of the kind.

The Acting Governor said the same distinction was made in the case of plumbers in England, in which he was confirmed by the Surveyor-General. We venture to think, however, that there has been some mistake here. We never heard of such a thing and of course cannot prove a negative, but we cannot conceive that such a thing would for a single day be tolerated. And here it may be remarked that the members of the Council are in the habit of speaking of the sanitary law of England as if it were the same all over the kingdom, whereas on the contrary every considerable town and many small ones have their Local Improvement Acts, each differing from the others. It is proposed to set up here of having special plumbers to do the drainage work in force, it is hardly likely that it should be in force all over the country. In any case we in Hongkong are not called upon to follow a bad example. Then again there is the question of cost. It is complained that Government prices are high and that if Government contractors are to be employed Government prices will have to be paid. It is reply this the Acting Attorney-General says that if the prices are excessive the party aggrieved can go to law and the Judge will only order him to pay what is reasonable. The hon. gentleman further says that when he pointed this out to certain Chinese who waited on him in reference to this matter they at once withdrew their objections. The Chinese in question must have been peculiarly "childlike and bland." Mr. Ackroyd's belief in the simplicity of the public must also be great indeed if he thinks they will be satisfied with a choice between extortion and a lawsuit. The former might perhaps be looked upon as the lesser evil of the two. There is a vast difference, too, between proving that the charge of A are unreasonable and being allowed to see if B will not do the work for less. It is desirable, as General Cameron says, that drainage work should be thoroughly well done, but so long as it is well done, we contend there ought to be no interference by the Government with the right of private contract. It is said there is no intention to interfere with that right; but will it not practically amount to such an interference if the Government sets up a number of Government contractors, and says that no one else may be employed until they have gone through the form of applying for approval and giving security?

The Superintendent informs us that the P. & O. extra steamer Zambezi, from Bombay, left Singapore at 4 p.m. on Saturday for this port. The Agents (Messrs. Carlowitz & Co.) inform us that the P. & O. liner steamer Bispgreen, from Canada, left Singapore on the 25th instant for this port.

The Agent informs us that the Messageries Maritimes steamer Saghalien, with the next outward French mail, was to leave Saigon at 9 p.m. yesterday for this port.

The Hu-peo says that a fire occurred at Tai-chow on the 22nd July, and destroyed over 2,000 houses. Such a destructive conflagration has not been known there for several years.

It is notified in Saturday's Gazette that His Excellency the Acting Governor has appointed the Rev. J. B. Ost to be Acting Colonial Chaplain vice the Rev. F. A. J. Gao resigned.

The Daily News says that Mr. Wm. Pearce and Mr. John Fife, first and second engineers of the Poudre, had the loss of their effects by the wreck, and subsequent looting by the Chinese, made good to them out of the Insurance Fund in connection with the Marine Engineers' Institute.

The Courier says that the Customs Revenue cruiser Ping-ching, Captain N. P. Anderson, returned to Shanghai on the 23rd August from her cruise in search of the reported wreck of a French vessel off the Barwon Islands. She was unable to find the wreck, and, considering the small number of survivors to be unable to reach the wreck of the Mezardis, and doubt the parties who made the report and caused the Ping-ching to go out, had taken this wreck to be a false one.

The Mercury says that a fire broke out on the night of the 19th August in the North House, Head, Shanghai, in a new block of buildings the property of Ching Chong. The alarm rang shortly before midnight and the several brigades were quickly on the spot, No. 4 being the first on the scene. In spite of their energetic and almost superhuman efforts, however, the flames burst fiercely and the whole block was destroyed before their fury was abated. Eventually the fire was extinguished at about 1 o'clock a.m.

A Shanghai native paper says that at the direction of the Emperor, the Foreign Board has reported upon a proposal to introduce machine guns and Artesian wells into the region north of the Tsin-tze River between Shantung and Kiangsu, and that the irrigation has been found of the greatest service to agriculture in Japan, as reported through the channel of the Chinese Minister at Tokyo. The Foreign Board recommends that a complete set of machinery be sent to Peking for inspection and trial, after which, if successful, the methods will be extensively introduced in North China.

Ordinance No. 22 of 1887, entitled "an Order for the better regulating of the trade in Opium," having received Her Majesty's confirmation and allowance, is proclaimed in Saturday's Gazette.

Considerable excitement was caused at Saigon on the 12th instant by the fall of a house in course of construction. It was thought that more than thirty men had been buried in the ruins, but it appears that most of the workmen had made their escape, and the casualties amounted only to five Chinese injured, some of them fatally.

The Chinese correspondent of the Shih-pao writes that four of the sailors who were concerned in robbing the passengers, when the Poudre was stranded, are now imprisoned at Chefoo, and two of the soldiers who were sent to keep the people from plundering the ship, were killed on the orders of the unpopular chief of the colony. The inhabitants, who called themselves the opportunity to carry off the cash bags of the Poudre, Four of the last-mentioned have already been arrested.

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In Saturday's Gazette is published a new set of Regulations for the licensing, management, and control of boats and boats-masts in the Colony, to take effect on the 24th August. The new regulations are fuller and more stringent than those they supersede, and the license fees and scale of hire are both raised to nearly double the former rates. The new regulations will not apply to boats licensed under the old regulations until the expiry of their license. Under the new scale, first class cargo boats will pay a license fee of \$100, and a scale of hire of \$10 per ton per month, and I can see no reason why it should not be \$100 as compared with \$85; second class, a fee of \$80 as compared with \$83; and fourth class, \$3, as compared with \$2.50. The maximum scale of hire has been correspondingly raised.

Captain F. Peterman writes as follows to one Shih-pao:—

"I am sorry that I was not present at the opening of your speech, but I have been engaged in other work.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE GRANITE STATE
Ross, Master, shortly expected here, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to **PUSTAU & Co.**

Hongkong, 7th July 1887.

11306

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 33 L. I. American Ship
will load here, and will have quick despatch.

11307

FOR NEW YORK.

"GOVERNOR GOODWIN"
shortly expected, will load here, and will have quick despatch.

11308

FOR Freight, apply to **SIEMSEN & Co.**

Hongkong, 26th August, 1887.

1132

FOR NEW YORK.

YEE SUE WING & CO.
Agents
COAL MERCHANTS,
LARGE STOCKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SECTION OF COAL,
Address—Care of Messrs. KWONG SUNG & CO.,
No. 65, PRAYA.

1133

FOR NEW YORK.

HUNG LUNG'S BEST FIRE CRACKERS
and all kinds of FIRE WORKS.
Also—
MAN SHUN WING'S CHEE FOON PONGEE SILK WHOLESALE

1134

FUNG TANG, Sole Agent,

42, BONHAN STRAND, Hongkong.

1135

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY,
MADRAS, LAHORE, KURKACHEE, &

Are represented in China by

Messrs. STEPHEN MATTHEWS & CO.,
"Lane, Crawford & Co. & by—

1136

H. F. REYNELL & CO. in Japan.

Subjoined are some of the items consigned by those well-known Shippers

SPIRITS.

COGNAC—The popular "4 Star" quality and best.

COGNAC—The well-known "2 Star" quality.

WHISKY SCOTCH, in Heart shaped bottles, &c.

A specialty.

WHISKY SCOTCH, in Ordinary bottles.

The "Square bottle" Whisky of Napier Johnstone's.

The Celebrated "CARLTON"—11 years old.

WHISKY IRISH, the best selected, very fine.

N.B.—All the above Spirits are of excellent quality, and are recommended.

WINES.

For Prices apply to either of the above Firms.

1137

NOTICE.

UTTER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

OF LONDON, BORDEAUX, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY,
MADRAS, LAHORE, KURKACHEE, &

Are represented in China by

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1138

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1139

NOTICE.

HONGKONG WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMasters AND ENGINEERS are

respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour, none of the Company's Foremen should be at hand, orders for repairs if sent to the Head OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of any difficulty found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1887.

1139

NOTICE.

If you want JAPANESE GOODS at

Go to CASSIMHOY'S STORE,

BACONFIELD'S ARCADE.

A Large Assortment of New Satsuma and other Ware, Bronze Tea Services, Screens, &c.

New and Second-hand FURNITURE at Lowest Prices.

1140

MAIL TABLES.

1887 1887 1887

MAIL TABLES.

NOW READY

MAIL TABLES

FOR

1887

Showing Dates of DEPARTURE of the ENGLISH FREIGHTERS from HONGKONG of their intended Arrival in LONDON, and the Dates of RETURN DISPATCHES; and containing also a similar Table regarding PARCEL POST.

1141

AN ALMANAC FOR 1887.

On Paper 10 Cents each, or One Dollar per Dozen. On Cardboard 20 Cents each

ANGLO-CHINESE CALENDAR.

On Cardboard One Cent.

"Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 11th January, 1887.

1142

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

NAPIER JOHNSON'S BLEND,

Superb Quality.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO'S SELECTION.

Apply to LANE, FARBURG & CO., Hongkong.

1143

WING TAI & CO.

SHIP'S COMPRADORES, STEVEDORES, AND COAL MERCHANTS.

FRESH PROVISIONS SUPPLIED AT THE

No. 25, PRAYA CENTRAL.

SUNGAI AIRAM CO. LTD.

1144

TIME B.R.

THE Undesigned Agents for Messrs. E.B. ABRAHAMSON & CO., Sandakan, British North Borneo, are now prepared to submit for inspection Samples of hard and soft TIMBERS suitable for Wharves, Building and General purposes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 2nd November, 1886.

1145

INTIMATIONS.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH "MORNING STAR"

Run daily as Ferry Boat between PEKING'S

TIDE AND TSINGTAU at the following hours—This Time Table will take effect from the 15th April, 1887.

The Post Guide for 1886, revised to date will be found in the Daily Press Directory, p. 35, large page, p. 703 small edition. This is the only authorised complete Summary of Postal Information published in Hongkong.

* * * * * The authorized List of Mails issued in connection with this paper, one published twice each in the Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Straits and Bombay—Per Venetia to-day, the 29th inst., at 9:30 P.M.

For Amoy and Manila—Per Zafiro, to-day, the 29th inst., at 8:30 P.M.

For Shanghai—Per Fokang, to-day, the 29th inst., at 3:30 P.M.

For Bangkok—Per Falkenburg, to-day, the 29th inst., at 4:30 P.M.

For Keo—Per Generales, to-day, the 29th inst., at 4:30 P.M.

For Haifong—Per Marie, to-day, the 29th inst., at 5:00 P.M.

For Siam—Per Malabar, for Pathan, on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 5:30 P.M.

For Straits and Colacca, Per Japan, on Thursday, the 1st September, at 11:00 A.M.

For Saigon—Per Oxfordshire, on Thursday, the 1st September, at 4:30 P.M.

For Palmarus (a) Liverpool, on Thursday, the 1st September, at 4:30 P.M.

For Manila—Per Leyte, on Thursday, the 1st September, at 4:30 P.M.

For Hongkong—Per London via Glasgow, on Thursday, the 1st September, at 4:30 P.M.

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